

was, to show  
of elephants  
n, and passing  
ible line of in-  
and in front of  
a quantity of  
e-works of va-  
small pieces  
the whole was  
was kept up  
ne, at a steady  
ey went close  
very few that  
of them shuf-  
r other. This  
ime, and pur

tonitor.

ICHO.

by the moun-  
rom which the  
st view of the  
e the ashes of  
e. On the west,  
the foot of which  
south, the plain  
buddens, at the  
is a great lake,  
this is the Lake  
it is more com-  
form of a bow,  
aintains, is esti-  
in length, and  
at it was impos-  
where I stood,  
as it appeared  
and although it  
ible issue, yet in  
er Jordan every  
Dead Sea about  
great a quantity  
hour any visible  
Dead Sea, some  
absorbed by the  
there are some  
receive it. Pro-  
miles long, and  
of vapour being  
le, there will be  
8,960,000 tons  
more intense here  
n Sea, exhaling  
of vapour, so  
measure, make up  
more at one time  
not doubt there  
y from the moun-  
continually dis-  
Dead Sea. No  
quent writer, can  
of that mournful  
in this devoted  
enounced against  
horror, which the  
ated to inspire  
must be visited in  
as it really is,  
the tremendous  
and held up an  
rank. To the  
s vengeance here,  
acred Volume, by  
vine judgment of

ire,  
old a storm of fire,  
which nature's law  
deeds inured.

ful-as death, hang  
sound of its heavy  
are the wind, which  
along with heavy  
appalling than the  
At this time after  
that tragical and  
n of the "fire and  
d upon the place,  
ound me, and in the  
s, riveted to the  
d awful dread, feel  
ought to the very  
world, to which the  
with propriety have  
21.) The strong  
press, at this pecu-  
those infidels who  
ave in his Gospel  
me spot, spectator  
which would have  
haken them to the  
ne powerful convic-  
ds, on the existence  
ce of the truth of  
an Almighty power  
ade bare; throw  
his vengeance, and  
es. In this solitude  
an emotion of plea-  
hawk, which pass-  
ated waters, an im-  
pleasing, since  
se of those distress-  
forced on a traveller  
of divine indignation  
tradition to the re-  
no birds can fly over  
the pestiferous wa-  
surface. It is also  
sist within its waters  
evidence to the con-  
s to try if the lake  
uld I perceive on the  
ing those of oyster  
colour, as some have  
I discover the pills  
which have been s-  
in truth a solitari-  
on the whole, a va-  
rility, and the strange  
moving sands, an  
extravagant fictions  
agination, to impre-  
profound sentiment  
the dreadful power  
it was on this pla-  
ch at one time, w-  
ut had then ceased  
utensils and vessels  
of the splendid tem-  
that the Redeem-  
s, when he proclai-  
as I entered Jerich-  
was going down  
nts recorded in Scri-  
of the crowd whi-  
when he entered at  
in the house of the  
9.)—Wilson's Travels

TING,  
DESCRIPTION,  
EXTRACTED  
MBIAN OFFICE

RELIGION

SCIENCE

# The Columbian Star.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE BAPTIST GENERAL CONVENTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

BARON STOW, EDITOR.

VOL. V.]

WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 11, 1826.

[No. 10.]

**The Columbian Star.**  
Published every Saturday,  
AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE,  
NORTH E STREET,  
WASHINGTON CITY.

TERMS.—Three dollars per annum.—That as little loss as possible may be experienced by the Publisher, on uncurrent or depreciated paper, distant subscribers are requested to make their remittances, as far as practicable, in money that will not be liable to a large discount in this City. The paper will be discontinued to no subscriber, except at the option of the Publisher, until arrearages are paid. Communications for publication in the Star, and Letters on business, should be addressed, postage paid, to

BARON STOW,  
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Advertisements, by the square, 50 cents; for every succeeding insertion, 25 cents.

## Communications.

For the Columbian Star.  
TEMPERANCE.

—And to knowledge, temperance;—

Professors of the *Healing Art*, have, in every age, said much in praise of temperance. The happy effects, which it produces upon both the body and the mind, have, with much propriety, been urged, as motives to influence us to the practice of it.

The possession of good bodily health, and a generous flow of spirits, are among the richest enjoyments of life. But, when we feel the oppression of general debility, the rage of burning fever, or the piercing power of pain; or, when we are harassed by restlessness of mind, or lie prostrated by dejection, the sources of our earthly happiness, all seem to be cut off. The splendours and distinctions of wealth, are then unavailing; and, although the soft hand of anxious friends may afford some alleviation, yet we forget not our suffering.

Intemperance in the gratification of the animal appetites, always produces some degree of the various kinds of bodily and mental suffering, while temperance is often a great preventive of such suffering. In general, the man who is temperate in all things, feels "nightly" the soft influence of "balmy sleep," and wakes to hear the sprightly matin of the lark, and be greeted by the blushes of the eastern sky. He preserves a keen relish for all his enjoyments: The vigour of his intellect is not impaired, and a cheerful, elastic spirit bears him above the influence of the trifling ills, which human weakness cannot forbear to call "the troubles of life."

The practice of temperance recommends itself to the observance of every man, by many considerations; but, to the Christian, it is a duty often intimated in the Bible. With the great mass of the unconverted, sensual gratifications are among the highest objects of desire; believers are taught and commanded to aspire to more refined and permanent enjoyments.

Why should inordinate desires, for the perishable things of this world, swell the breasts of those, who have professedly renounced the world, and who expect to inherit the riches and the glories of the heavenly state? Most certainly we do not observe, in respect to these things, that moderation of desire, which comports with the Christian character.

We are convinced, by daily observation, that the impress of vanity is stamped on all things below the sun. The wreath that uncircles the brow of the great and honourable, flourishes but for one short day. The night comes soon, whose fatal frost destroys its verdure, and it falls to the ground. Nor can we reasonably expect to realize a more permanent good in the possession of wealth. Riches, too, are liable to the changes incident to all human affairs. A little mismanagement may ruin a large estate, or the angry breath of Heaven may blow it away in a moment. But, although honour and riches should follow in our train through life, they yet will turn away and forsake us on the brink of the grave. Life is a vapour. When that has vanished, the rich man and the poor, the noble and the ignoble, are gathered together and laid, side by side, in one common mansion of the dead. "We brought nothing into the world, and it is certain that we can carry nothing out."

The things which men of the world consider as desirable, often distract us with vexatious cares, and are always inadequate to produce solid peace of soul. This surely is a consideration which should moderate our earthly desires. Is it wise to chase a phantom, which dazzles but to deceive? to grasp at a shadow, which always eludes the pursuit? Yet such is the conduct of those who imagine, that certain grades of honour, or that certain measures of wealth, will bring contentment and joy to a mind, which nothing but the fruition of Heaven can satisfy. On this head, Christians are generally well informed. They know, that the chief objects of human pursuit, although answering many valuable ends, and, therefore, desirable, are, nevertheless, too empty and sordid, to give the soul that quiet and that enjoyment, which it seeks. And, indeed, if to this species of knowledge, they would add that temperance, which is recommended, they would be far more consistent Christians, and would pass through the present world, so replete with toil and trouble, to a better one, with incomparably more ease and happiness.

Nothing is more natural than to suffer ourselves to be agitated by angry passions, when we engage in controversy. This is not adding temperance to our knowledge; it is not letting our moderation be known to all men. Intemperate zeal, in maintaining one's positions, is injurious and disgraceful to any man; how much more so, then, to a Christian, engaged in controversy with his fellow Christian? The Gospel of the Lord Jesus, is a peaceful Gospel. Its tendency is to expel from the breast of man, the fierce and cruel nature of the lion, and to implant within it the gentle disposition of the lamb. It teaches us to live peaceably with all men, and to do to others, as we would desire them to do to us.

## ORIGIN.

For the Columbian Star.  
HARMONY.

MR. EDITOR,

As every institution, that has for its object the improvement of the moral condition of our race, necessarily becomes a matter of interesting inquiry to all; I herewith send you an extract from a letter, just to hand, from a really disinterested observer of the "new light," which has recently arisen in the forests of Indiana.

The projector seems confidently to believe that it will draw all men into it, and that by it, ultimately, our highly favoured country will be deluged with a flood of "moral glory," such as eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, nor hath yet entered into the heart of man to conceive. There are some, it appears, who already, by the distant and pleasing glimmering, which they faintly distinguish,

O'er the waste wilderness are journeying far,  
Where OWEN, "giant" of our western star,—  
With meteor standard to the winds unfurled,  
Looks from his throne of clouds o'er half the world.

ZERO.

## EXTRACT.

"You mention Mr. Owen, of New Harmony, 'turning the world upside down.' He makes a great noise, but whether his plan will succeed at Harmony, is a matter of doubt. I have been to Harmony three times since he purchased it, which is not a great distance from me. I was there about a week since. He has upset the society since his return, and they are now in convention to form a constitution for the government of the new community. His preliminary society, as it was called, has cost him some thousands of dollars, and done very little during his absence but talk of the social system, which not one of them understands, and about which each seems to me to care as little. I assure you that I believe he has been shamefully injured by them. On his return from Europe, he wisely called his servants together, and asked them how they had employed the talents distributed to them. It is feared they were all worse than the servant who hid his lord's money, for they had expended it, and had nothing scarcely to show for it, except some dashing bucks and lasses in broad cloths and silks, which were purchased at Mr. Owen's expense. Now you will think this savours of ill will to Mr. O. and his society; but I assure you I wish him well, and should be sorry that he should be hurt by his speculation. But there must be more energy displayed in Harmony than

there has yet been, before any beneficial results can be reasonably expected. I am satisfied that a combination of effort, well directed, will do more than individual exertion; of this we have a clear proof in the possessors of Harmony, before Mr. Owen purchased it. They accumulated wealth by wholesale; but they were not a silk-wearing, fiddling, dancing, concert-attending, any more than they were a Bible-rejecting and Sabbath-breaking, people. I cannot yet tell how they will act, but it seems to me a question whether Mr. O. can reduce his theory to practice. Not one of the society can yet tell what will be the result of the present convention. Several from this vicinity have joined the preliminary society, but they do not seem to relish the prospect the community holds out to them."

## Letters from the West.

From the Christian Watchman.  
EXTRACTS FROM NO. VII.

Unavoidable circumstances have prevented this letter from following the others in due time; but I now proceed to redeem the pledge given to pursue the subject, upon which I have entered, in relation to WESTERN MISSIONS.

From the facts exhibited, and the views taken, in my former communications, the following conclusions may be safely drawn: 1. That our country, in general, is making rapid progress in morals and religion, as well as in national greatness, and that our religious population increases more rapidly than the general population.

2. That much of what has been presented and published about the alarming character and portentous tendency of our present condition and means of improvement, is predicated upon incorrect principles.

3. That such exhibitions have a decided tendency to defeat the benevolent intentions of those who make them. This effect has resulted already from the incorrect statements and false alarms of the *American* and some other *Education Societies*, particularly as to its influence on the Baptists and Methodists; and it is to be feared, that such will be the issue of exaggerated statements, and loose, indiscriminate assertions about the western country.

But notwithstanding these positions, it is readily admitted that there are "waste places," that must be supplied with evangelical labourers, and "moral desolations," that must be sown with the seed, and irrigated with the waters of life. Extensive sections of our country stand in pressing need of missionary exertions; and, it is acknowledged, that the most extensive, and by far the most important field, which needs to be occupied immediately, lies in the Western States. And from the combination of circumstances, which tend to the formation of general character in this part of our common country—the rapid influx of emigrants—the means of improvement, now employed by the people here, which might become a thousand fold more efficient with a little aid from the benevolent of the old States—the encouraging success, that has followed the incipient and partial attempts to improve our moral and religious condition,—with the present opening events of Divine Providence,—all unite in the Macedonian cry, "Come over and help us."

Although I have attempted to defend the Western States, and our country generally, from the unfounded charges alleged, it is not to be inferred, that less exertion is necessary than what my opponents have manifested. We differ not in the amount of labour or sacrifices, that are really needed to promote the rising morals and religion of the west; but only the motives that should be urged. They plead from what they have supposed to be the increase of darkness and depravity in this region. I plead for missionary aid, upon the assumption, that much good has been done, and is still doing by the labourers God has raised up here, and who need encouragement; that much has been effected by the partial and irregular missionary efforts; that much more needs to be done; that the present time is peculiarly favourable for such efforts; that this is the very point of time for our New England brethren to aid us advantageously, and that the western people are doing much to aid themselves.

Before I proceed to point out the measures, which, it is humbly conceived, ought to be adapted to the existing state of society in the Western States and Territories, and as best adapted to insure complete success, it may be needful to glance over the field that needs cultivation. And here I shall invite the particular attention of my own denomination.

In Ohio, the Presbyterians will have a considerable share of public attention, and from the superior education of their preachers, in general, to those of the other sects, their influence will be considerable. The Methodists are thought to be the most numerous denomination in the State, and the Baptists are coming forward with considerable rapidity. Many of the newly settled counties in this State, and some of the old ones, offer a very inviting field for missionary labour. Here are 17 Baptist Associations,

331 churches, 8161 members, and about 140 preachers, regularly associated and reported, besides a number unassociated.

Kentucky has long been known as the field in which Baptist principles have prevailed, but it is much to be regretted, that our brethren have wasted much of their strength in keeping up petty intestine commotions. Were I permitted to assign causes for these unhappy circumstances, I should say, there has been too much of the spirit of rivalry amongst the preachers, too little attention to the apostolic injunction, "Covet earnestly the best gifts," and too much of a habit in the Associations to act as "advisory councils," while it is understood, that the advice is to have all the effect of law. Here are 23 Associations, about 550 preachers, 450 churches, and not less than 30,000 communicants. Here too, can be found much room for missionary labour, particularly in that part of the State which lies towards the Mississippi.

Tennessee presents 8 Associations, 137 preachers, 173 churches, and between 10 and 12,000 communicants. Jackson's Purchase, as it is called, an extensive tract of country newly settled, lying upon the waters of the Ohio, Forked Deer, and Katchy, that empty into the Mississippi, and many detached districts in that State, invite the excursions of the missionary.

In Mississippi, which contains 3 Associations, 67 churches, about 35 preachers, and 2,500 members, much has been done already by several enterprising missionaries; but much still remains to be done, and many portions of the State are ripe for the harvest, while the labourers are proportionably few.

We pass down the river to Louisiana, which approximates the nearest to a "waste place," covered with "moral desolations," of any portion of our country. Here is one Baptist Association, (with parts of two others) which represents 9 small churches, 11 preachers, and 152 members, while it seems that the State is about equally destitute of other Protestant societies. While it is peculiarly gratifying that this little body has determined, at length, to enter heartily into measures for the promotion of domestic missions, it will be distressing, indeed, if they cannot receive aid from their more favoured brethren abroad. Passing through the western part of Louisiana, and along the banks of Red river, we arrive upon the Territory of Arkansas, containing a population of about 20,000. Here, especially about Mount Prairie, in Hemstead county, bordering on Red river, the Methodists are the most numerous, where are ten local and circuit preachers. In the whole Territory are four circuits, furnished with travelling preachers, a number of Cumberland Presbyterians, formed into a Presbytery, whose labours have been much blessed of God the last summer in revivals, seven Baptist preachers, and a few of other sects. Here is a small Baptist Association of three or four churches, but most of the Territory is important missionary ground.

Arriving upon the borders of Missouri, as we journey north, we find much to cheer and animate, and much to awaken benevolent feelings, and incline us to aid our brethren that are labouring there with considerable success. Here are 8 Associations, 90 churches, 53 preachers, and upwards of 3,000 communicants of the Baptist society. From the emigration which has flowed into the State within the past year, the population may be rated between 85 and 90,000, dispersed throughout 28 counties. Much has been done here already by missionaries of various denominations; but much more remains to be accomplished. It is known to the Baptists of New England, that the Board of Foreign Missions had two missionaries stationed at St. Louis and St. Charles, between two and three years, and, (as may be seen from the reports of the Board, and the *American Baptist Magazine*), who travelled extensively over the country, visited destitute settlements, formed several churches, and promoted, in various ways, the interests of morals and religion, besides the stationary labours performed in the towns of St. Louis and St. Charles. More recently, the Massachusetts Baptist Missionary Society has occupied the missionary field in this State and Illinois. The Methodists have a system of circuit preaching, that extends through most of the settlements; while the Cumberland Presbyterians have circuit preachers, who labour to a considerable extent, and there are a number of Baptists who itinerate, some part of their time.

In Illinois the Methodist is the most numerous and influential society. The Baptists in 4 Associations, including between 40 and 50 churches, though considerably numerous, and having about 50 preachers and exhorters, are much in the background as to intelligence, and in possessing a disposition to promote the various benevolent institutions of the present day.

If we pass over the Wabash into Indiana, and traverse the 55 counties, into which that State is divided, many of the remarks already made will be found applicable. Here the Methodists again take the lead, followed up by the Baptists, while the Presbyterians are making considerable missionary effort with success. Here may be found 10 Baptist Associations, 130 preachers, 160 churches, and about 6,000 communicants. Considerable has been done in itinerating, and latterly there has been commenced a

system of domestic missions, which, with aid from abroad, might be made very efficient. The northern part of this State, known by the name of the *New Purchase*, has been settled within six years past, and now presents a most inviting field for the missionary. Indeed, there are few settlements in the State, that would not receive material benefit from the plan of missionary operations which I intend to exhibit in my next letter. In the mean time,

I remain, as I commenced,  
A WESTERN BAPTIST.

December 20, 1825.

## Colonization Society.

Extracts from the Ninth Annual Report of the American Society for colonizing the free people of colour of the United States.

The new system of government organized in the colony, immediately after the return of the present agent, Mr. Ashmun, from the Cape de Verde, in September, 1824, has resulted in the most beneficial effects. It was deemed important to render, as far as practicable, all the political arrangements of the Colony, so many preparatory measures to its independence; and to this end, is the government which has been established believed to be particularly adapted. The whole system went into operation with the full sanction of the people; the spirit of restlessness and insubordination ceased from the first day of its operation; indolence, despondency, and distrust, were succeeded by industry, enterprise, and confidence; and the experience of more than a year, has confirmed the hope, that it will, at least for a considerable time, fulfil all the purposes of its institution.

It is with peculiar pleasure that the Board are able to state, that the progress of improvement in the colony, has equalled every reasonable expectation, and furnished decisive evidence, that its members are neither unmindful of their obligations to their benefactors, nor indisposed to assume that character of energy and worth, which will best secure the approbation of their own consciences, and the respect of mankind. All the settlements except the one which arrived in the last expedition, are in well-constructed houses, built principally at their own expense; each family has a productive garden; a plot of forest ground, exceeding five hundred acres, has been cleared, and twenty seven plantations put under cultivation; several most useful public works and buildings have been completed, while others, equally indispensable, remain unfinished, only because requiring materials which Africa cannot furnish, and which the Board have as yet been unable to supply.

Every thing possible has been done to advance education in the colony. To this great object the attention of the colonial agent has been sedulously directed, and three daily and two Sunday schools have been established. Imperfect as is the character of these schools, they are doubtless of essential utility; and when improved by a supply of books, and by the increased ability which experience must confer upon the teachers, their benefits will be greatly augmented. Another school, on the Lancasterian plan, is immediately to go into operation under the direction of a clergyman just embarked for Liberia, as a missionary, which the Board venture to hope will afford still higher advantages, and rising with the growth of the colony, finally attain to literary and lasting importance. A valuable library has been obtained for this school, through the generous aid of a gentleman in Vermont, (whose efficient services have heretofore been gratefully mentioned by the Board,) and should the progress of any of the scholars justify instruction in the higher branches of knowledge, a department for this object may be attached to the Institution. Of the library just mentioned, 200 volumes were received as a donation from the students of Yale College.

But the event to be recorded by the managers which will excite in the minds of their Christian friends, the most joyful and devout emotions, is that of a striking improvement in the religious character of the colony. It is well known that this little community is made up of selected individuals, and that the Board have ever required of those seeking their patronage, satisfactory evidence that their morals were pure, and their habits industrious. Hence, this settlement has, from its origin, exhibited great decency, sobriety, respect for the Sabbath, and the other peculiar duties and ordinances of our religion. It has thus shed a benign and sacred light upon the heathen; and the feelings of the profane and lawless stranger, as he treads upon Cape Monserado, are subdued into unwonted seriousness. But although, from the first, the Society's settlement has worn an aspect of moral beauty, yet, with fervent gratitude do the Board announce the fact, that during the past year, religion has received a more deep and general attention than ever before—that many individuals have assumed the Christian profession, and thus far exemplified in practice the spirit and laws of their faith. To those who feel sympathy for the immortal wants of our nature, and consider the introduction of Christianity into Africa, as one of the most

\* Rev. Chester Wright, of Montpelier.



Commanding benefits to be produced by this Society, this religious change will not prove without interest; and may not an argument be derived from it invincible, because based upon the manifest purposes of Heaven, for more vigorous and confident exertion? And here it becomes the Board to notice, with special approbation, the faithful missionary services of the Rev. Lott Carey, by whom many native Africans have been inspired with desires after knowledge, which it is not possible, at present, fully to gratify. It is, however, a pleasing reflection, that about fifty heathen children reside in the colony, receive partial instruction, and enjoy the influence of Christian example.

The extent and atrocity of the Slave Trade remains, it is believed, undiminished, and in more than one instance, during the year, has the flag of our country been seen to wave over vessels employed, beyond all doubt, in this traffic. Numerous facts might be adduced in proof, that American citizens still participate in the crimes and gains of this trade, which we can hardly hope will be exterminated, until the whole Christian world becomes so sensible of its iniquity, as unanimously to denounce it as an intolerable offence, to which no flag shall give protection.

The interest felt in the objects of this Institution, has become deep and extensive; every day witnesses its progress; the energy, donations, and number of its friends, have the last year been greatly increased; and a spirit of resolution is now evinced in its favour, not less honourable to our nation than auspicious for the cause which it is directed to advance. Numerous Auxiliary Societies have been organized in the States of Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina; and others of equal promise in New-England.

By many churches in our country, on the last anniversary of our national independence, collections were taken up to aid the funds of this Institution. In their last report, the Board ventured to solicit the Christian community, to remember their cause on that day, and to express the hope that charity to their objects, would generally be deemed appropriate to that occasion. Their wishes were seconded by the recommendations of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church, and by some other ecclesiastical bodies, and the amount received in consequence into their Treasury, has not been inconsiderable. The Managers trust that their cause will be advocated by the reverend clergy on the next fourth of July, and on every succeeding one, with more effort and greater success.

Such specimens of African produce have been received from the Colony, as give reason to hope well of its future benefits to the commerce of our country. Coffee and cotton grow spontaneously, and the former is uncommonly large, and of an excellent quality. Indigo and the sugar-cane succeed, and will be cultivated with advantage. In the vicinity of the settlement, camwood is abundant, and mahogany grows on the cape. The timber of Liberia is various and durable, and well adapted to building. The teak-wood is exported from Sierra Leone, and probably grows in the American Colony.

If the commerce of Africa is now, when her fields are almost desolate and untilled, an object of avidity to many nations, her productive soil, cultivated by an industrious and enlightened people, must afford the means of a most valuable trade.

The African Repository, a monthly journal published by order of the Board, was commenced in March last. The first number was issued to one hundred subscribers, which have since increased to one thousand.

The Managers had but just expressed, with a deep sense of their loss, their respect for the memory of a distinguished Vice-President of this Society, when they were called to deplore the decease of another, early, able and devoted friend. Such, indeed, was Elias B. Caldwell, the late Corresponding Secretary of this Institution. His services were cheerfully rendered to the Society from the time of its origin, to the day of his death, with an attachment to its objects, which sickness could not diminish, and a pious confidence in its success, which remained unshaken to his last hour. For one or two years, his extreme debility prevented those energetic efforts which he was disposed to make, but the strength that he possessed was never spared, but frequently exerted, until his feeble frame sunk beneath the power of mental exertion. Though no longer favoured with his presence, and his counsel, the Managers have the light of his example, and will ever cherish as sacred, the recollections of his worth.

Connected with their cause, the Managers are sensible that there are some questions of difficulty and delicacy which should be discussed, if at all, with sobriety; and with a due consideration of the various opinions, and even prejudices, with which they are unfortunately combined. The Managers propose no deviation from the original purpose of the Society, but are resolved to adopt, openly and candidly, those measures, and those only, which wisdom and prudence shall dictate; such, in fine, as may be best adapted to diminish the force of contradictory objections, and secure the favour and aid of the States most deeply interested in the success of their efforts.

From the African Repository,  
CHRISTIANITY IN AFRICA.

The cause of missions in Africa, demands the attention of the Christian public. While with immense effort, and a perseverance not to be defeated, the Gospel has been propagated in other heathen countries, this, though offering claims to Christian sympathy and beneficence of a peculiar, perhaps unequalled, character, has been almost neglected. The ships of every civilized nation have, for two centuries, been seen upon the coast of this continent; but the winds that waited them, have borne over that land the spirit of hostility, indescribable griefs, and the contagion of death. Not a spot is there on the whole coast, from the Senegal to the Congo, which has not been trodden by the ministers of avarice and cruelty; while there is scarcely one which has been visited by the missionaries of the merciful Saviour. The sign of the cross has been to the wretched Africans, a sign of woe—the name of Christ, a word of terror, and the profession of our holy faith has been rendered odious, by deeds of iniquity and blood. We rejoice to learn, that those to whom Christianity is something more than a dead letter,

both in our own and other lands, are disposed to redeem, by their pious and benevolent exertions for the poor Africans, the honours of our religion; and to prove, that it was never intended to be subservient to injustice and crime, but to the relief of human misery, and the salvation of immortal souls. In this day of mighty effort for Christ, and exalted charity for men, when the light of divine truth is kindled, and growing brighter in almost all the dark regions of the world, Africa should not, and will not be forgotten; for the decree has gone forth, Ethiopia shall stretch out her hands unto God. The Colony established in Liberia, will, we hope and believe, exert a powerful influence for the Gospel among the Pagan tribes. It will afford protection to missionaries, and give facilities to their benevolent exertions. When the Christian religion shall have gained an establishment among the Africans, we expect its progress will be rapid. In some places, it will encounter opposition from the Mahomedan faith; but this, in most parts, has but partial dominion, and in many others, no existence. The systems of African superstition have no deep foundations: they possess little which imposes upon the imagination or affects the heart. The only reason offered by the Africans, for their indefinite and obscure notions of a future state, and for their absurd religious customs, is, thus our fathers believed, and such was their practice. The natural dispositions of these men, we believe, will render them peculiarly susceptible of religious impressions. They are mild, docile, strong in their attachments, and acted upon without difficulty, by superior intelligence. In a former number, we spoke of the introduction of Christianity among the Soosos, and of the promising field open there for Christian labours. Much has been accomplished by the London Missionary Society at Sierra Leone.

### Miscellaneous.

#### THE CHEROKEES.

The following statement of facts, we derive from the New-York Observer. They are contained in a letter to the Rev. Mr. Mortimer, of New-York, from the Rev. Mr. Steiner, of Salem, North Carolina, who is more intimately acquainted with the progress of the Cherokees in civilization, than any man now living.

"Their deliberations are not carried on like those of most Indian tribes. They meet annually in October, at the seat of government (Newtown) in council. The deliberations of their government are conducted in two houses. The one called the *National Committee*, is elective, and consists chiefly of half-breeds, who are well informed, speak the English fluently, have had an English education, and are acquainted with the constitution and government of the United States; the other called the *Council*, consists of the chiefs of the nation, some of whom, indeed, are unacquainted with the English language, as they are chiefly old men. Both houses sit apart; and their resolutions must be assented to and ratified by both houses, before they can have any effect. They have of late made their laws to agree with those of the United States generally, as far as practicable. Beside which, they have a Clerk's Office, where all documents, laws, regulations, &c. are put on file and preserved, as all is now transacted in writing in the English language. They have also a National Treasury and a Treasurer, who renders an annual account to the assembled council. The present Treasurer is Charles R. Hicks.

"I am personally acquainted with many of the leading characters and others of the Cherokees. John Ross is President of the National Committee. He is a quarter of an Indian, a well informed and bright man. He lives at Rossville, not far from Brainerd, and is Postmaster there. Major Ridge is National Speaker. He is a full Cherokee, has little knowledge of the English language, but has otherwise an informed and expansive mind. He is well known at Washington, where he has been repeatedly. He has also been at Cornwall, Conn. where his son, John Ridge, was educated. He had a Major's commission of the United States, and distinguished himself favourably in the war against the hostile Creeks. His wife is a member of brother Gambold's church. Pathkiller, the principal chief, is an old full Cherokee. He is sensible enough, but wedded rather too much to old prejudices. His office as principal chief is but nominal, but all deference is paid to him, as to an old chief. The next to him, but who performs all the duties of the principal chief, is Charles R. Hicks. He is a half Cherokee, and in his youth had some education in South Carolina. He has since stored his mind with much useful knowledge, partly by having free access to persons of consequence by reason of his moral conduct, and with the officers of government, and partly by reading; and he has himself a choice little library. Both he and his wife belong to the church at Springplace. A. M. Coy, Clerk of the National Committee, not a thorough Indian, is known to me as a well informed and moral man. Elias Boudinot, Clerk of the Council, is a full Cherokee.

"You may infer their thirst for information from the fact, that they sometime ago instituted a Library Society, of which John Ross is President.

"Many of their plantations and buildings are in as good order as those of the common farmers of our country. Mr. Hicks informs me, that they have resolved to send abroad Elias Boudinot and Richard Fields, to solicit donations of the benevolent, for the purpose of enabling them to execute their resolve concerning a National Academy, and the establishment of a printing office with press and types."

The following is a copy of the resolutions of the National Committee and Council of the Cherokees, in relation to the establishment of an Academy and printing office.

"Resolved, By the National Committee and Council, that an agent or agents shall be appointed to solicit and receive donations in money, from individuals or Societies throughout the United States, for the purpose of establishing and supporting a National Academy, and for procuring two sets of types and a press for a printing office, to be established at Newtown, in the Cherokee nation; one set of types to be composed of English letter, the other of Cherokee character, the invention of George Goyst, a Cherokee.

"Be it further resolved, that the Treasurer be and he is hereby authorized to apply 1500 dollars out of the public funds towards the objects herein specified. And in case that the agent or agents are successful in obtaining donations sufficient to purchase the requisite types and press, the Treasurer is further authorized to make the purchase as soon as circumstances will permit. In the meantime, the Treasurer is hereby required to open a correspondence with such person or persons of some of the eastern cities, as may be capable of giving correct information relative to the sum for which the two sets of types and press can be purchased; and the National Committee and Council hereby appoint Elias Boudinot as agent to solicit and receive donations for the objects herein specified. And further, the Treasurer is hereby authorized to appoint other agent or agents, if in his judgment it may hereafter be deemed expedient."

REV. W. ANGAS.

This gentleman, says the Editor of the Mariner's Magazine, is a distinguished missionary, who has been labouring with untiring zeal and assiduity, for a year or two past, among seamen on the continent of Europe, at his own expense, under the auspices of the British National Society. His efforts among the seamen who have visited Germany and Holland, have been as successful as we could have anticipated. While on the Dutch coast, his efforts were powerfully seconded by several pious sea-captains, and officers, in the service of Holland. Tracts, and other religious publications, in the Dutch language, were liberally distributed. At Rotterdam, he had the countenance of the American Consul, who attended the meetings with him on board different ships in the harbour. The labours and sacrifices of this devoted missionary of the cross, entitle him to the affections and the prayers of the Christian world, and will place his name on the same scroll that records the self-denying virtues of Brainerd, Schwartz, Martyn, and others, whose memories will forever live in the hearts of the friends of the Redeemer. He resigned an honourable post in the British Navy many years ago, to enlist under the Captain of his salvation; and, exchanging the panoply of war for the armour of the Gospel, actively engaged under the banners of the cross. Mr. Angas has a large fortune at command, but preferring the labours and fatigues of missionary life to inglorious ease, has devoted himself, with his wealth, to the service of Christ.

From the Pittsburg Recorder.

#### ILLINOIS SABBATH-SCHOOL FUND.

We learn from the Illinois Spectator, that the Agricultural Society of Illinois, by a vote of the members, has been dissolved, and its funds, which are considerable, are to be appropriated to the encouragement of Sabbath Schools in that State, on condition that branch depositories for the supply of books, &c. to such schools as be established at Vandalia, Springfield, Palestine, Shawneetown, Kaskaskia, or such other places as may be deemed expedient; and on condition that the fund granted shall be a *perpetual* fund, to be employed solely in the purchase and sale of books and other necessary articles—the funds to be paid over to the Rev. John M. Peck, Corresponding Secretary of the General Sunday-School Union for Missouri and Illinois. As the books, &c. which this fund will purchase, are not to be given away, but sold to branch societies at cost, the fund will never be diminished, and may be considered as a perpetual loan. It is to be called "The Illinois Special Sunday-School Fund." It must rejoice the hearts of all the real friends of Christ to find that Sabbath Schools in the new States of Illinois and Missouri have, for some time, flourished; and the zeal of Christians in those States may well cover with shame the lukewarmness of those who reside in older and more wealthy states of the Union.

#### BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

A Society, says the Pittsburg Recorder, has been organized at Zanesville, Ohio, which is denominated, "The Zanesville Baptist Church Missionary Society Auxiliary to the State Convention of Ohio." Its sole object is to aid in spreading the Gospel in that State. The church is the Society, and has the complete control of all its concerns. The officers are only a President and Agent, the latter of whom transacts all the business of the Society during its recess, and reports quarterly. The Society is represented in the Convention by the Pastor of the Church and one private member elected annually. The amount of contribution to the Convention is not fixed, but is to be determined by a vote of the Society. Mr. Calvin Conant has been elected President, and Mr. Joseph Shepard, Agent. A resolution has been passed for making the missionary operations of the church in the State of Ohio a subject of prayer on the first Monday evening of every month.

From the Mariner's Magazine.

#### FIVE THOUSAND SEAMEN REFORMED.

It is said that there are 1500 vessels, averaging ten men each, engaged in the British coal trade, making, in all, 15,000 souls. It has been ascertained that one-third of this number have, by the use of means, during the last 8 years, become reformed and praying men.—This statement is well authenticated. So glorious a fact as this requires no comment. It has been repeatedly stated that more than this number of seamen have been hopefully reformed, during the like period, in London. Truly the Lord is about to do great things among seamen: verily the "abundance of the sea will be converted unto Him."

#### THE DUTIES OF YOUTH TO OLD AGE.

Among all the duties of youth, there are none which more beautify their character than a becoming respect for the aged. It was strictly enjoined in the laws given by Moses, as follows: "Thou shalt rise up before the hoary head, and honour the face of the old man." By a respectful observance of this duty to the aged, the young place themselves in a situation to receive the wisdom of experience, which is a light to their feet, in the path of life. As we wisely inquire the way of those who have travelled the road, so should the youth listen to the directions of those who have actually passed through the vicissitudes which lie before those who have but just commenced the journey of life.

### Summary of News.

#### DOMESTIC.

**Maine.**—Previous to the late adjournment of the Legislature of this State, a resolution was passed disagreeing to the proposition, from Tennessee, for amending the Constitution of the United States, in relation to the mode of choosing the President and Vice President of the United States.

**New-York.**—From the Legislature of this State, we learn that General Ward, the Senator accused of tampering with his public duties, resigned his seat in the Senate, by which resignation he escaped the meditated expulsion, but not the vote of censure, which passed unanimously; after which, his resignation was accepted, and the vote of expulsion dispensed with.

**Maryland.**—We have the intelligence from Annapolis, that the bill appropriating one million seven hundred thousand dollars, for Internal Improvement, has finally passed both Houses, and will, doubtless, be signed by the Governor immediately. The public spirit that produced the passage of this act, will, if persevered in, and properly directed, soon entitle Maryland to a high rank among her sister States. Her local advantages are numerous, her resources are immense, and in enterprise, her citizens are second to none. This law will call her resources into action, will give a new impulse to industry and enterprise, and make her future prosperity certain.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**Delaware City.**—We learn that a new city has recently been handsomely laid out at the mouth of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, which is called "Delaware City." A post office is about to be established there—it is within six miles of New-castle, eleven from Wilmington, and two from Port Penn, and opposite Fort Delaware. The streets run at right angles, and many of the lots have met a ready sale in Philadelphia. It is thought that it soon will become an important commercial depot, and some establishments are already in operation, and others are in contemplation.

A bill has passed both houses of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, granting \$3000 a year, for seven years, to Dickinson College, Carlisle.

In Huntingdon county, Penn. there are eight furnaces that make upwards of 6,000 tons of pig-metal and castings annually, and ten forges, which make about 2,840 tons of bar iron, nails, sheets, &c. in the same time.

A bill has been reported in the Va. House of Delegates, making an appropriation for the completion of the buildings of the University; it also provides for the endowment of an Academy in each senatorial district of the State, and appropriates money for certain Colleges.

O'Halloran, the unfortunate man who was found guilty of murdering a watchman, in Broad-street, Boston, was ordered to be executed on Friday, the 3d of March.

The Liberator Boliar, it is stated, has not and it is believed, will not take any part in the contest between Brazil and the Republic of Buenos-Ayres.

The cotton and woollen manufactures of the United States are already estimated at 12,000,000 dollars per annum.

The St. Christopher Advertiser, of the 31st of January, contains a long account of a most destructive fire which broke out at Bridgetown, Barbadoes, on the 25th, in which about 150 houses were destroyed.

The London Courier, of the 4th of January, publishes the whole message of Mr. Adams and makes some complimentary remarks.

The Mail has been again robbed on its route from Philadelphia to the south. One person, under strong suspicion, has been arrested and committed, in New York, as being concerned.

**Good Advice.**—We lately received, says the Cleveland Herald, a New-Hampshire paper, with the following note written on the margin:

"The Postmaster, in the habit of stealing this, is requested to let it go on now and then, as by stealing them all, the exchange will discontinue and he will lose them altogether."

**Indian Tribes.**—The treaties concluded last summer between the United States, Commissioners and the Pawnee and Poncar tribes of Indians, in which they acknowledge their residence to be within the territorial limits of the United States, and to guarantee the trade to agents only authorized by the President, and also one establishing the Sioux and Chippewas, the Sioux and Sac and Fox tribes, and the Joways and Sioux, respectively, on a peaceable footing, fixing boundary lines between their lands, and admitting the general controlling power of the United States, have been ratified by the President.

The Treasurer of the American Bible Society, Wm. W. Woolsey, Esq., acknowledges the receipt, during the month of Jan. of \$1,932 26. And the agent, Jas. Nichie, Esq., has in the same time issued Bibles and Testaments to the amount of \$1,932 22.

The steam-boat Ramapo, says a New Orleans paper of the 2d ult. in descending the Mississippi, stopped to land passengers a few miles below Baton Rouge, when the boiler burst and killed two of the hands, (slaves) and scalded three others so badly that their lives were despaired of. There was a great number of passengers on board, all of whom escaped, except a lad of about fourteen years of age, who was slightly injured.

The new theatre in Moscow is said to be the largest in Europe. It is 349 feet in length, exclusive of the peristyle, and 216 in breadth. The height of the curtain is 51 feet, and its width 63 feet. The depth of the stage is 133 feet, and its width the same. It has 133 boxes, in four rows, one above the other.

Mr. Parrott, late Senator in Congress from New Hampshire, is appointed Postmaster at Portsmouth, in the place of Mr. Payson, deceased.

In Albany, a few days since, Mr. Anderson, of the theatre, upon provocation from Mr. Carter, one of the runners for the eastern line of stages, drew a pistol, and fired it at him. The ball entered his side, and caused a severe, though not a dangerous wound. Anderson was committed.

Commodore Porter has not yet determined to enter into the Mexican service.

He goes on a visit to Mexico, there to determine whether it would be most advisable to accept or decline the offer which was, some time since, tendered to him, and which has been recently repeated by the Mexican government. The Commodore is expected to sail from New York, in the course of two weeks at farthest.

The Petersburg (Va.) Intelligencer says, "On Saturday last, between 12 and 1 o'clock, the mercury, in a cool situation, rose as high as 85°. On Sunday and yesterday, about the same time of day, it ranged generally at 30°. Already the early fruit trees, such as the peach, apricot, &c. are in full blossom."

**A Small Mistake.**—The Editor of the Saturday Evening Post, Philadelphia, says, "the Governor of Massachusetts has appointed the 6th day of April next, to be observed as a day of *feasting*, humiliation, and prayer."



### COLUMBIAN STAR.

WASHINGTON CITY,

SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1826.

#### SERAMPORE MISSION.

The Periodical Accounts of the Serampore Mission, No. XIII. have just been received. They give an interesting statement relative to the progress of religion at the different stations, and present a supply of animating facts sufficient to encourage the belief that the missionaries have not "laboured in vain, nor spent their strength for naught." Enough is there accomplished every year to justify, in our estimation, the expense and toil and self-denial of a century. The expenditure of money, and the industrious employment of human effort, should never be mentioned in connection with the value of the soul. The Christian who is accustomed to consider the immortal spirit as more estimable than all the accumulated wealth of empires, will agree with us in this sentiment. Saving a soul from death and hiding a multitude of sins, are no trifling considerations. They are deeds which will be recollected when the warrior and statesman and scholar shall have declined into eternal forgetfulness. The Serampore missionaries have urged their way, or rather, Providence has urged it for them, through difficulties numberless and unparalleled. Their motives have been suspected, their operations misrepresented, and detraction has exhausted many a quiver of poisoned weapons, intended to injure their reputations. But they have survived the whole, and now enjoy a rational and elevated distinction which their revilers may envy, but will never diminish. "I would rather," said a gentleman of distinction, a few days since, "I would rather be Dr. Carey of Serampore, than Czar of all the Russias. His literary toil *exigit monumentum aere perennius*."

#### BAPTIST GENERAL CONVENTION.

This body will convene at New-York, on the 26th of April ensuing. For many reasons, it is desirable that the denomination should have their attention aroused to the important subjects, on which their delegates will then be called to *deliberate* and act. Circumstances of no ordinary character will render this meeting of the Convention one of deep interest. We hope the delegation will be full and competent. Our missions have been languishing for the want of energetic measures to sustain them. Without an increase of funds they will continue to languish. Some other topics which we may mention hereafter, will then demand consideration and immediate action. In the mean time, let the churches be much in prayer to God for Divine direction and aid.

#### COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

We publish to-day, several extracts from the last Annual Report of the Managers of the American Society for colonizing *free people* of colour. They contain no labouring declamation or high-wrought eloquence, but consist chiefly of a detail of interesting facts, which no effort could possibly make more eloquent than they now are. They commend themselves to the judgment, and through that medium, to Christian philanthropy. We are informed that the funds of the Institution are now almost exhausted by the heavy appropriations required to fit out the colonists who recently sailed from Norfolk. That they may be replenished, the generous contributions of the benevolent are earnestly solicited.

#### PREMIUM FOR A TRACT ON BAPTISM.

We are authorized, by a friend, to offer a premium of *fifty dollars* to any person who will prove positively from Scripture, that sprinkling was the apostolic mode of baptism, and that infants were proper subjects.

The tract may be of any length, and two years are allowed for its preparation. Should any be disposed to write, communications must be sent by the *tenth of March*, 1826, to the Editor of this paper, by whom they will be submitted to a committee of five, selected from the Society of Friends.



re to de-  
adviser  
him, and  
by the  
modore is  
x, in the

ner says,  
2 and 3  
situation,  
and yes-  
day, it  
the early  
fict, Sec.

or of the  
phia, says,  
is ap-  
to be  
unification,

PEL

TAR.

TY,

1826.

the Seram-

st been re-

gating state-

religion at

ent a supply

to encourage

es have not

their strength

accomplish-

estimation,

denial of a

money, and

of human ef-

and in connex-

The Chris-

sider the in-

than all the

will agree

Saving a soul

itude of sins,

They are

ed when the

scholar shall

forgetfulness.

have urged

ce has urged

s numberless

motives have

ous misrepres-

hausted many

s, intended to

ut they have

enjoy a ram-

in which their

evelf diminish.

tleman of dis-

would rather

than Car of

ty toll exigit

VENTION.

New-York, on

For many rea-

denomination

aroused to the

their delegates

erate and act-

ary character

the Convention

hope the dele-

cent. Our mis-

for the want

sustain them.

they will con-

ter-topics which

will then de-

mediate action.

arches be much

direction and

RIETY.

l extracts from

the Managers of

colonizing free

tain no labour-

ing colouring,

il of interesting

possibly make

ow are. They

judgment, and

Christian philan-

They are disinterested in the controversy, and would doubtless judge with impartial candour. The premium will be awarded to the writer of that essay which shall prove the above points, from Scripture alone, to the entire satisfaction of the committee. Should more than one essay be submitted as proving them, the premium will then be awarded to the author of that which, in other respects, may be the best.

The gentleman who has requested us to make this proposal, offers, if others should fail to prove the point in question, to "find an individual who will, for five dollars, and within a month's time, prove to the satisfaction of the same committee, that immersion was the apostolic mode; and that believers are its proper subjects." Alluding to the premium recently offered by the Editor of the Wesleyan Journal, he adds:—"I presume it was offered by one who is a believer in infant sprinkling, and that the person who obtains my fifty dollars might be sure of that."

There seems to be a solicitude on the part of some to lay the subject of baptism asleep, and treat it as of trifling importance. For ourselves, we esteem it an essential part of Christianity, and should regret to see it degraded from that elevated position to which it has been raised by the precept and example of the Saviour. We are not anxious to witness contentious and uncharitable controversies; from the bottom of our hearts we abhor bigotry,—but we do wish to see the Baptists maintain their ground in every point where they are supported by the word of God. We hail with sincere gratification, every appearance of Christian union, every appearance of Christian unanimity in Scriptural principles; but we deprecate every attempt to unite iron and clay. There is no process by which it can be effected, and the endeavour is worse than useless. There are some common points, which we can agree with other Christians in, and thus far we delight to meet them; but it is impossible that we should walk together any farther than we are agreed. We believe we assert the truth, when we say that thousands are Baptists simply from conscientious motives, in direct and total opposition to all their natural inclinations and to all their dictates of prejudice and education. It is not a love of unity—an *esprit du corps*, that makes them Baptists, for there is nothing beside principle to attach them to this sect, which is every where spoken against,—but it is the word of God and prayer.

#### CAREY STATION.

The Rev. Mr. McCoy, the assiduous and indefatigable missionary at the Carey Station, Michigan, arrived in this city a few days since. He was accompanied, as far as Cumberland, (Md.) by nine Indians, chiefly Shawanones, eight of whom are pious, and have a desire to obtain a liberal education. Some provision we presume will be made for the accomplishment of their wish. One of the two who came to Washington with Mr. McCoy, is an Ottawa, named Gosa, and is travelling through the States from motives of mere curiosity. He was introduced on Wednesday morning, by Col. R. M. Johnson, to the President of the United States, by whom he was received with much cordiality.

Since the arrival of Mr. McCoy, he has been furnished with the following statistics of the Carey mission:—

Since the commencement of the Carey mission in 1817, there have been baptized at the station, —

White persons, — 13  
Indians, — 17  
In all, — 30

One of the baptized white persons is now a pastor of the Gospel, and one is a missionary to white persons and one Indian has apostatized. One male missionary has died, and three male and two female missionaries belong to the mission at present.

Since the location of this mission among the Shawanones, 92 scholars have been entered on the list.

Completed their courses, — 5  
Removed to other schools, — 5  
Suspended for irregular attendance, — 7  
Expelled, — 2  
Died, — 2

According to the school, January 16, of the present year.

Males, — 48  
Females, — 23  
In all, — 71

Present.—Males, — 37  
Females, — 15  
Absent.—Males, — 11  
Females, — 8

Arithmetic, — 12  
Writing, — 18  
Reading, — 5  
Spelling, — 10  
Alphabet and Monosyllables, — 26

71

PROCLAMATIONS OF NEW-ENGLAND GOVERNORS.

The Governors of Connecticut and Massachusetts have issued, each, a proclamation, appointing a day of "Fasting, humiliation, and prayer." These productions are very pertinent. The former

And I accordingly invite all the people of the State to assemble on said day, in their respective places of public worship, and there offer united, sincere, and devout prayers to our Heavenly God, that He would be pleased to send all the sins which we have committed, as individuals and as a community,—that He would incline our hearts to learn and practice heavenly wisdom, so that we may, thereby, escape the sins which easily beset us, and fol-

low the perfect pattern which the Holy Gospel has set before us, in the person of our Divine Saviour and Judge:—that He would grant us the aid of His Blessed Spirit, to reform the tenor of our minds, infuse into our souls virtuous and charitable feelings, fit us to become Christians, and prepare us for a glorious and blessed immortality."

The latter employs the following language:—

"The several religious societies, of every denomination, are invited to assemble on that day, in their respective places of public worship, for the performance of the services suited to such an occasion, unitedly to offer unto Almighty God the confession of their many transgressions, and of their repeated neglects of duty; to lament the profanation of His Holy name, the disregard of His Authority, and the practical disobedience of His Sacred Laws, to recognize, in the afflictive dispensations with which they are visited, the chastenings of Divine reproof and correction, to acknowledge, before the source of all mercy, the unworthy use they have made of the infinite bounties of a beneficent Providence and the poor improvement of the opportunities with which they are pre-eminently favoured, for acquiring knowledge and wisdom, which through the mediation and Gospel of Jesus Christ, are unto eternal salvation.

"And let the prayers of the whole people be addressed to Heaven, for the influence of a spirit of repentance and reformation, in the manners and morals of individuals and of the community; that a chaste and pure conversation, temperance and sobriety, industry, love of order, benevolence, Christian charity, piety, the virtues and graces which form the moral and admirable religious character, may become the distinguishing habits, enjoyment, and glory of the present times."

#### AMERICAN BAPTIST MAGAZINE.

We have received the number for March, of this interesting publication. It is embellished with an accurate and elegant likeness of the Rev. William Staughton, President of the Columbian College, in this District.

Under the head of "Missionary Intelligence," it is stated that letters have been received from Mr. Wade, under date of September 1, 1825. They contain nothing new respecting the mission.

"A letter has also been received by the Rev. Dr. Holmes from Mr. Boardman, dated 52 days out from Philadelphia. The passage, though far from speedily had been very pleasant. They were treated by the Captain and Surgeon in the most friendly manner. They had prayed in the cabin every evening, and services regularly every Sabbath. They are before this, in all probability, at the scene of their labours.

"The latest accounts from Mr. Judson and Dr. Price are furnished by Edward A. Newton Esq. who has just arrived in Boston. An officer of the British army who had returned to Calcutta, assured this gentleman, on undoubted authority, that the situation of Dr. Judson and his companions was not perilous, and that their friends have very little reason to fear concerning their safety."

The following is published in the Magazine, as an extract of a letter from a Baptist clergyman in New-York, to the Treasurer of the Convention:—

"I have the pleasure of remitting \$200 to the Treasurer of the Convention, in behalf of the New-York Baptist Foreign Mission Society. This is the last sum you will receive from this Society, as it has been dissolved, and we hope that at least three, if not four, societies will grow out of the materials which constituted it. We have already organized one in Oliver street, and I have set out with a determination to raise \$1000, before the Convention assembles in New-York, if it be at all practicable. I have something more than \$500 already subscribed, and the prospect for the balance is at present very encouraging."

#### SLAVE TRADE DIMINISHED.

From an article in a late number of the New-York Observer, derived from the London Missionary Register for December, it appears that the chiefs of the Sherbro Bulloms, a tribe who inhabit the fine country lying directly southeast of Sierra Leone, and extending along the coast, to the distance of 120 miles, have voluntarily placed themselves under the protection of the British Government. On the 24th of September last, they entered into a formal treaty, by which they grant to his Britannic Majesty "the full, entire, free, and unlimited right, title, possession, and entire sovereignty of all the territories and dominions to them belonging." In accordance with this treaty, his Excellency Major General Turner, commander in chief of the British forces in West Africa, on the fourth of October, issued his proclamation, declaring the newly acquired territories an integral part of the Colony of Sierra Leone. Thus the slave trade forever abolished in a section of country which has commonly yielded 15,000 or 20,000 victims annually.

The British have thus acquired a Territory of upwards of 5000 square miles of the most fertile land in all Western Africa, being watered with seven large rivers. The produce of these rivers has always been very great, and will rapidly increase in quantity, as the property of the natives is now rendered secure from plunder and devastation.

#### MR. EVERETT'S SPEECH.

On Thursday, the Hon. Mr. Everett, of Massachusetts, addressed the committee of the whole, in the House of Representatives, on Mr. McDuffie's resolutions to amend the Constitution of the United States. The galleries of the Hall were crowded, at an early hour, with anxious spectators, and we question whether any one retired dissatisfied with the speaker. The literary and rhetorical abilities of Mr. Everett had excited high anticipations, and we apprehend that those anticipations were universally more than gratified. His speech was allowed to be as great an effort of mind as was ever exhibited on the floor of Congress. As an antagonist, he is fair and gentlemanly,

—as a logician, keen and discriminating,—as an orator, dignified and commanding. His style is pure and elegant, and his gestulation significant and forcible.

We would not be extravagant in our commendations. But we heard him; and never, on any occasion, did we witness superior bursts of true eloquence. The audience was chained, for nearly three hours, in unusual silence, to the lips of the speaker. The effect was not unfrequently thrilling and deeply impressive. He was often sarcastic, but his wit was polished as well as keen. Perhaps, on this account, it cut the deeper; for while gazing at the beauty of the weapon, the individuals at whom the thrust was made, stood unguarded.

Of his arguments we say nothing, except that they were managed with a dexterity and manliness which would have done honour, even to Mr. Webster himself.

#### CAPTAIN SYMMES.

"Lights of heaven," he cried,  
"Lead on:—I go to win a glorious bride;  
Fearless, o'er gulfs unknown I urge my way,  
Where peril prowls, and shipwreck lurks for prey."

Hope swells my sail;—In spirit I behold  
That maiden-world, twin-sister of the old,  
By Nature nurs'd beyond the jealous sea,  
Denied to ages, but betroth'd to me."

We have at length had the ——— of hearing the "long-suffering" Captain Symmes" explain his "hollow theory" of the earth.

He lectured on Thursday evening, to the officers and students of the Columbian College, in the hall of the Enosian Society. He has evidently been very industrious in collecting facts, many of which are of an interesting character. But how these facts could be adduced necessarily to prove his theory of a terrestrial concavity, we were unable to conceive. Another individual, with half his ingenuity, might employ them in demonstrating almost any other theory, equally wild and unsupported. Most of the arguments in favour of the old system, he left untouched. If he be not ignorant of them, we have reason to conclude that he finds them too powerful for his mastery—"too mighty" to be shaken by his "facts" however "imposing."

We give no opinion upon the subject. Indeed, we do not understand the gentleman. Perhaps we shall be considered by him and a few others as ineffectually stupid, not to feel the power of his "eloquent facts;" but we really do not understand the gentleman.

He stated that he expects soon to accept the invitation of the court of Russia to undertake an over-land expedition into the interior of this terrene globe, and thus gather incontrovertible proofs of what he now finds it difficult to convince an incredulous world.

"The earth was made so various, that the mind  
Of desultory man, studious of change,  
And pleas'd with novelty, might be indulg'd."

#### SATURDAY EVENING.

A friend, a few evenings since, put into our hands the following beautiful lines, with a request that they might be inserted in the Star:—

The past week is fled and the evening is come  
That precedes the Sabbathal rest;  
Like the days of the year now departed and gone,  
Like the sun that descends to the west.

Like a voice from the grave, bidding mortals  
beware  
Of the waste of the hours as they fly,  
Time silent yawns us to watch and prepare  
For the moment that calls us to die.

Each year, and each month, and each day like  
a friend  
In the language of wisdom convey  
Some few of the shadows of death that attend  
On the steps of the aged and gay.

Oh! who then can think of the week that is  
gone,  
That precedes the Sabbathal rest,  
And not call to mind the repose of the tomb,  
As he sees the sun set in the west.

#### Nineteenth Congress,

##### FIRST SESSION.

##### SENATE.

MARCH 3.—

On Friday, the Senate went into the consideration of Executive business within ten minutes from the time of meeting. When the motion was made, the Vice President suggested to the mover the propriety of delaying it until the ordinary business of the day was completed; upon which, Mr. Bell remarked, that there were questions of great public importance, of an Executive character, pending before them—more important than the common subjects which were usually acted on in their Legislative capacity: and he was, therefore, compelled to urge the putting of the question. A division took place, and the result was—Ayes, 13; Noes, 12.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday.

On Monday, the following bills were reported by committees: A bill to improve the navigation of the port and harbour of Mobile; a bill for the erection of a Marine Hospital at Charleston, S. C. for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, and a bill concerning the seat of justice at Gallatin county, Illinois. The general appropriation bill for the support of government, was ordered to be engrossed for its third reading.

On Tuesday, the bill making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1826, was passed; and the bill to enable the President of the United States to hold a treaty with the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations of Indians, for the purpose of extinguishing their title to lands within the state of Mississippi, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. The bill making appropriation for certain fortifications

was called up, and after some debate on the item of the appropriation of \$17,000, for the purchase of land at Throg's Neck, N. Y. for the purpose of erecting a fort, on motion of Mr. Harrison, the bill was laid on the table, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business.

On Wednesday, the bill making appropriation for certain fortifications was ordered to be engrossed for its third reading. The motion to strike out the appropriation of 17,000 dollars for the purchase of land at Throg's Neck, with a view to the erection of a fort at that place, was rejected by a vote of 26 to 12. An ineffectual motion was made to resume the consideration of Executive business.

On Thursday, the bill making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1826, was returned to the House of Representatives, insisting on the amendment appropriating \$12,000 for the payment of miscellaneous claims upon the Government, instead of \$6,000, as agreed to by the House.

Mr. Hayne moved that the Senate insist on their amendment making a compensation of \$950 to Thomas H. Gilliss, for extra services rendered during the sickness of the 4th Auditor of the Treasury. This motion was opposed by Messrs. Eaton, Holmes, King, and supported by Messrs. Hayne, Noble, Fiddlay, and Smith, and it was determined in the affirmative—Ayes 19, Noes 18. On motion of Mr. Chambers, the consideration of Executive business was resumed.

#### HOUSE.

MARCH 3.—

On Friday, a resolution was adopted, on motion of Mr. Houston, of Tennessee, instructing the Committee of Accounts to report on the expediency of purchasing the "Stationary" by contract, in order to insure a better article than that now supplied. Private bills having priority, the amendment of the Constitution was not taken up; but the House went into committee on private bills. Some discussion took place on the bill authorizing a subscription for stock in the Dismal Swamp Canal Company, but no question was taken.

On Saturday, the House was engaged, chiefly, in disposing of private bills. The bill authorizing a subscription to stock of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company, was postponed, to give time for some information to come from the Department. Mr. Cook, of Illinois, laid a resolution on the table, proposing a reference of all the various amendments of the Constitution, now before the committee of the whole on the state of the Union, to a select committee.

On Monday, among the resolutions offered, was one by Mr. Cooke, to inquire into the amount of pay to officers of brevet and lineal rank in the army; by Mr. Holcombe, of New Jersey, directing an inquiry whether mariners may not be substituted, in part or altogether, for able seamen, as artificers in the navy, with advantage to the service; by Mr. Peter, of Maryland, on the subject of a survey of a road from the City of Washington to Buffalo, in the State of New-York; by Mr. Tomlinson, of Connecticut, as to an extension of the time for which military bounty lands shall be exempted from taxation by the territorial governments. A joint resolution, offered by Mr. Ward, of New-York, on the subject of the termination of the session, was read and laid on the table.

Mr. Everett, of Massachusetts, laid a resolution on the table, calling for information from the President, on the subject of draining the low grounds in the City of Washington, and in relation to the public lands in the city. Mr. Stevenson, of Virginia, in committee of the whole on the state of the Union, concluded his remarks on the proposition to amend the Constitution, and was succeeded by Mr. Ingersoll, of Connecticut, who spoke for about three quarters of an hour, in opposition to the amendment.

On Tuesday, a resolution was laid on the table, by Mr. Moore, of Alabama, calling on the President for information as to certain practices in the re-sale of relinquished lands, and the propriety of allowing a right of re-purchase, under certain conditions, to the original purchaser. Mr. Kellogg, of New-York, offered a resolution to amend the constitution, by taking away the election of President from the House, and giving the right to voters to vote direct for President and Vice President, each individual to have a right to vote for two persons, one of whom shall not be an inhabitant of the state. The Committee on the Territories were instructed by a resolution, on motion of Mr. Conway, of Arkansas, to make appropriation for compensation to the members of the General Assembly of the Territory of Arkansas, and refunding to the Territory the amount heretofore paid for the same purpose. Mr. Wood, of New-York, laid on the table a resolution to require that resolutions authorizing the payment of money for services not previously required by law, should lie on the table. The discussion on the amendments to the constitution was resumed in committee of the whole on the state of the Union; when Mr. Cambreleng spoke in reply to Mr. Storrs, and in favour of the amendment. Mr. Storrs made a brief rejoinder; and was followed by Mr. Drayton, who spoke for nearly an hour, in favour of the amendments; but before he had concluded his remarks, the committee rose.

On Wednesday, Mr. Herrick, of Maine, laid on the table a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, providing that propositions to amend the Constitution shall not be offered more than once in ten years. He accompanied his resolution with some remarks, in which truth was masked under the visor of humour. Some discussion took place on the amendments made in the Senate to the General Appropriation Bill, some of which were not agreed to, and returned to the Senate. In committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Drayton, of South Carolina, concluded his remarks.

On Thursday, Mr. Whipple, of New-Hampshire, laid on the table a resolution calling on the President of the United States, to communicate information relative to officers of the revolutionary army on half-pay. Mr. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution calling for a report of the Board of Engineers in 1819, relative to the system of National defence. On motion of Mr. Lathrop, of Massachusetts, a committee was ordered to be appointed on the subject

of an adjournment of the present session, and an earlier meeting of the next.

After the regular business of the day was concluded, Mr. Everett, of Massachusetts, took the floor, and spoke nearly three hours, in opposition to the resolutions of Mr. McDuffie.

#### DEDICATION.

On Lord's day, February 5th, the meeting-house of the Pipe-Creek Baptist Church, South-Carolina, was dedicated to the worship of God. The services of the day commenced by the administration of the ordinance of baptism by the pastor, Rev. W. A. Lawton, to two candidates. The Rev. John Brooker then preached the dedication Sermon from the following passage of Scripture:—"Upon this rock I will build my church, and the gates of hell shall never prevail against it." Then followed the administration of the Lord's Supper by the Rev. Thomas Polhill and Winborn A. Lawton. The services closed by an affectionate and animated Address, by Rev. W. A. Lawton.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Sketches of the Reformers" continued next week.

"A" is received. His abridgment requires abridging, before it can be inserted.

"Inquirer" wishes to know "if 'Listener' cannot favour the readers of the Star with something more from his pen." The article he furnished some time since has been copied into several papers, and in more than one, highly commended.

"A Friend" is received and will find a place in our next number.

We have received a pithy communication with the title of "Church loiterers," designating a few "improprieties which many have been grieved to observe in a certain class of church-going people." We must decline the request of our friend to publish this article. The individuals of whom he justly complains would not be affected by his censures. They are fire-proof. Many of his observations are too personal; pointing out certain offenders in such a manner that no one would mistake the objects of his satire.

The purposes of the writer, however, may not be wholly defeated, we will just mention to our readers, that he complains of two practices, which he considers as derogatory to the sanctity of the Sabbath, and highly unbecoming in those who attend religious meetings. He says that "certain persons, some of them professors of religion, are in the habit of standing around the church door, for a long time before the service commences, employed in loud and trifling conversation, and occasional laughter. One of their principal topics of remark is the appearance of those who enter the church."

Another subject of complaint is "the practice of stopping in the aisles after service is over, to shake hands, inquire for the news of the day, make observations on the sermon, and give invitations for visits."

No particular church is named—we hope our correspondent is incorrect.

We are happy to receive the favours of our correspondents; but in order to secure a place in our columns, it is requisite that they should study brevity. The papers of "Origin" are good models as to length.

#### MARRIED.

On Tuesday, the 28th ult. by the Rev. John D. Williams, of Greensville, Virginia, Dr. JORGE BETTS, of Bedford, to Miss AMANDA TURNER.

#### DIED.

On Sunday, the 26th ult. in Southampton county, Virginia, Elder ROBERT MERRILL. He preached on the Wednesday preceding, and was seized with a chill before he left the pulpit. He was a soldier in the revolution, and was converted in the army and commenced preaching before he left it. He has ever since been employed in that delightful service. In Heaven he now rests from his labours and his works do follow him.

On Monday morning, after a short but severe illness, JOSEPH JEFFERSON, son of John N. Moulder, Esq., of the Treasury Department, aged three years.

In Philadelphia, on Sunday morning last, Mr. BENJAMIN THAW, for many years a respectable and pious inhabitant of that city, in the 73d year of his age.

On the 25th ultimo, near Windsor, N. C. the Reverend RICHARD POINDESTER, of the Baptist church, in the 51st year of his age.

#### REPORT OF DEATHS

In the City of Washington, during the month of February, 1826.

Influenza	-	-	-	5
Do (coloured)	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-
Do (coloured)	-	-	-	-
Dropsy	-	-	-	-
_____ of the chest	-	-	-	-
Liver complaint	-	-	-	-
Do	-	-	-	-
Group	-	-	-	-
Apoplexy	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-
Consumption	-	-	-	-
Decay	-	-	-	-
Fever	-	-	-	-
Unknown, (coloured)	-	-	-	-
Burn	-	-	-	-
Do (coloured)	-	-	-	-
Suddenly	-	-	-	-
Cholera, (coloured)	-	-	-	-
Child-bed	-	-	-	-
Still-born	-	-	-	-
Do.	-	-	-	-
(coloured)	-	-	-	-



## Poetry.

For the Columbian Star.

REFLECTIONS IN SOLITUDE.  
No. VIII.

The busy hum of day is hush'd to rest,  
And o'er the plain the lengthen'd shadows steal,  
With giant forms extending far and wide,  
Until the latest ling'ring beam of light  
Becomes extinguished in the sea of gloom.  
The herds have sought their wonted resting  
place,

And not a sound breaks on th' attentive ear,  
Save the low murmur that the rivulet makes,  
As, tumbling onward o'er its pebbled bed,  
It glides to mingle with the distant stream.  
It seems as if the night, so deeply dark,  
To nature brings a solemn sweet repose,  
When man, exhausted by the toils of day,  
Forgets exhaustion in the bands of sleep.  
At such an hour as this I could not close  
Mine eyes in slumber, tho' I wish'd them clos'd.  
So many thoughts arise within my mind  
Of life, and death, and all that most concerns  
Eternal welfare, or eternal woe,  
To banish them I could not if I dar'd.  
'Tis dark indeed! but darker yet than this  
A night is coming, when no man can work,  
Of awful silence, and mysterious path,  
Which none that travelled have return'd to tell  
Th' abode it leads to, or of joy or pain.  
It is the soul's deep midnight, dark, profound,  
So thick, impervious, that a thousand lamps  
Might fling their rays forth, and not change  
the scene,

So lorn and awful, with their blended glare,  
The soul's thick darkness, when, offended, God  
Withdraws the beamings of his shining face,  
And leaves the bosom to despair and death.  
And yet, altho' we know, with eager stride  
And rapid pace, that night of death comes on  
Inevitable, which no man can shun,  
Whose fearful shades, One blessed, Only One,  
Has power to chase, with those bright beams  
of love

The day spring from on high—Though this we  
know,  
For conscience speaks aloud, with faithful  
tones,  
Admonishes, and warns with reason's tongue,  
How thoughtlessly we live, and see depart  
Days, months, and years, which can return no  
more,

Which, as they rush into eternity,  
Fly as mementoes of abused time.  
Man! Man! thou prodigal insensible!  
Thou hast no time to spare, to cast away;  
Improve thy day, and labour while thou canst  
To lay up riches in another world.  
Let not the night surprise thee, that which  
falls

Eternal, and in which no man can work.  
And oh, my soul, may I in wisdom hear  
The warning voice that points to paths of  
peace!  
Let me be thine, Thou Holy, Just, and True,  
That when the night—the night of death shall  
come,  
Through slow disease, or unexpected flight,  
Thy rod and staff may guide me through the  
gloom,  
Unto the city, which foundations hath,  
Where light eternal and resplendent, shines.

I heard thee, thou young minister of Christ,  
The day now past, I heard thee, from the desk,  
The sacred desk, proclaim eternal truths.  
"Fools make a mock of sin"—"The Word  
was God;"  
And thou didst boldly, and in faithfulness,  
Portray the folly of deriding sin,  
Which caus'd the agonies and cruel death  
Of man's best friend,—his Saviour and his God;  
Of doubting the most precious truth of truth,  
That Christ is God—on which our hopes de-  
pend.  
Since, if mere man, himself he could not save,  
How then save us—entrampell'd with our sins?  
Go, in the strength of thy Great Master, go;  
Dispense the words of truth, of love, of life,  
And thy reward will be a crown in Heaven.

AMINGTON, JR.

## THE STAR OF BETHLEHEM.

Once on the raging sea I rode—  
The storm was loud, the night was dark;  
The ocean yawnd; and rudely blow'd  
The wind that toss'd my found'ring bark.

Deep horror, then, my vitals froze;  
Death-struck, I ceas'd the tide to stem;  
When, suddenly, a star arose,  
It was the star of Bethlehem!

It was my guide, my light, my all;  
It bade my dark forebodings cease,  
And through the storm's and danger's thrall,  
It led me to the Port of Peace.

Now, safely moor'd, my perils o'er,  
I'll sing, first in night's diadem,  
Forever and forever sing,  
The Star—the Star of Bethlehem!

H. K. WHITE.

## STANZAS.

The rose I planted at thy birth  
Has wither'd near the parent stem,  
And lies upon the parent earth,  
A fast-decaying diadem;  
Yet still upon the passing air,  
A dying fragrance wanders there.

A few short years, and thou shalt be  
As pale as lies yon withering flower;  
While one by one thy beauties die,  
And one by one thy sweets expire:  
So live, that when thy charms are o'er,  
Thy fragrance to the skies may soar.

## Miscellany.

EDMUND BURKE.

Edmund Burke has, at no period since the termination of his career, wanted admirers and encomiasts. His reputation as an orator has been widely spread, and his fame as a judicious statesman has reached a point so elevated, that his political opinions are now almost implicitly received. Such integrity of character as he uniformly maintained,—such extensive erudition,—such an intimate acquaintance with human nature,—such a commanding and powerful elocution, and such fervent piety as were found most amiably united in him, have seldom been combined in one individual.

He was fond of literary and scientific research. In acquiring an education and fitting himself for moving in that orbit of dignified usefulness in which he afterwards shone with transcendent brilliancy, no means of intellectual discipline were left unemployed—no field for honourable study and reflection was permitted to remain unexplored. The heavens and the earth and "all that in them is," were put in requisition to replenish his capacious mind with valuable knowledge,—and this knowledge once obtained, was arranged with a skilful hand, as in a vast cabinet, among some of the choicest and rarest specimens that ever were gathered by intellectual industry. From the rich gardens of ancient and modern literature, he culled the gayest, sweetest flowers, and made them all subservient to the purposes of his noble ambition. Hence we find his productions abounding with classic allusions that serve to illustrate the argument, and give vivacity and elegance to the style. Nor did science refuse his investigations, or withhold from his vigour and persevering research the solid and massive treasures which he embodied in her depths. He observed physical and intellectual phenomena with philosophic acuteness, and derived from them not only an acquaintance with valuable facts, but also enlarged views of the Divine power, just conceptions of the weakness of man, and of the true province of human action. He thus learned the extent of his mental energies—his faculties were disciplined—his resources developed and arranged—his operations reduced to a system, and his understanding rendered comprehensive, while his genius was enkindled by the torch of well-directed enthusiasm.

His inclination to research and his parliamentary labours led him to an extensive knowledge of mankind, which, together with his great acquirements in historical facts, enabled him to build a system of politics, that with each revolving year, is shedding around his memory an immortal lustre, that is shining brighter and brighter unto the full development of his glory. This system was, in his time, considered by many as visionary, and was doomed by the caprice of political empirics to buffet whole torrents of contemptuous ridicule; but subsequent events have amply demonstrated that no system has ever been devised, which, like his, was adapted to the genius and circumstances of his country.

When Burke wrote on French affairs, in the beginning of the French Revolution, very few believed him. Perhaps they could not credit his predictions, because they were unable to follow him in his profound researches. His acquaintance with the laws and operations of human nature, under almost every possible circumstance, qualified him for judging of remote effects from present causes. From the causes then operating upon the continent in all their ominous attitudes, his contemporaries had not the sagaciousness to apprehend, and hence would not believe, that the family of the Bourbons—a pillar of ages—nearly as old as the kingdom itself, would fall a sacrifice to modern notions of liberty.—And much less could they be induced to believe, after that afflicting event had transpired, that the factions then existing, were forming themselves into a pedestal of future tyranny and oppression. But Burke, who saw clearly the secret springs that produced the popular agitations, and had the skill to estimate their tendency and force, ventured to predict their results. In all his reasonings upon these subjects, his premises were laid in a thorough knowledge of man and of the force of different circumstances in affecting his judgments;—hence, by a kind of analogical application of his inferences, he could very accurately conjecture what phenomena in the political world, would, in the progress of years, be exhibited. But he was not comprehended, and therefore a host of political essayists were arrayed against him; some with the weapons of sober argument,—many with the design to misrepresent, but more to ridicule his theory. They have since, however, to their everlasting confusion, seen his reasonings verified by the actual occurrence of those events which he had modestly, but confidently, predicted.

His political writings are the rich blessings of ages to come;—indeed, most of them have special reference to futurity, and future generations will more fully appreciate them, because they will more largely experience their benefits. The truths he uttered are advancing steadily and surely towards a complete demonstration,—his principles are receiving the assent, however reluctant, of his opponents, and his policy is gradually finding admission into all the measures of government. He was the friend of the king, and at the same time not the oppressor of the people,—a churchman; and yet the advocate of toleration;—the sagacious detector of political faction under the disguise of religion,—yet the friend of all, who, for conscience' sake, dissented from the established church.

His integrity and patriotism, once doubted, have given full proof of their purity; and his enemies are constrained to acknowledge that they have been mistaken in his character. But his worth is yet only partially known, because only partially developed. The English, a century hence, will probably feel more grateful to Burke, and more veneration for his name and merits, than at present they can feel, although, in a considerable degree, they are now reaping the fruit of his labours. They will then comprehend more of his amazing genius, and learn to attribute to his efforts, much of their present felicity and power.

Had not Edmund Burke, in the commencement of the troubles that preceded the French Revolution, opposed the progress of false ideas;—he had not sepa-

rated from the "new whig phalanx," which, under the specious pretext of "parliamentary reform," was introducing and propagating, to the utmost of its power, the fanatic notions of French liberty; the long established fabric of the English government would have been prostrated, and a French Republic raised upon its ruins. That proud and stupendous edifice, which had for ages withstood the tempests of faction, would have been levelled to the dust, and the English Lion would have fallen a prey to the voracious appetites of revolutionary tigers. Edmund Burke was the man, who, under Divine Providence, saved his country from the grasp of that ambition, which aspired to universal dominion, and which, a short time since, had no impediment in its way, but the effect of his genius on his native country. Edmund Burke was more to Great Britain than Cato, Brutus, and Cicero were to Rome,—for all these three were unable to oppose the progress of corruption,—all three were not able to prevent the rapid advance of those principles which were evidently leading to established despotism, and eventually terminated in the ruin of their country. But Edmund Burke, by skilful policy, by constant exertion, and by overpowering eloquence, opposed successfully the most contagious pestilence that ever desolated the fair fields of Europe,—the most feverish, boiling spirit that ever ascended from the "alembic of hell," to ferment in the corruption of the world, or disturb the peace of nations.

From the works of Jane Taylor.

## THE DISCONTENTED PENDULUM.

An old clock that had stood for fifty years in a farmer's kitchen without giving its owner any cause of complaint, early one summer's morning, before the family was stirring, suddenly stopped.

Upon this, the dial-plate, (if we may credit the fable,) changed countenance with alarm: the hands made an ineffectual effort to continue their course: the wheels remained motionless with surprise; the weights hung speechless; each member felt disposed to lay the blame on the others. At length the dial instituted a formal inquiry as to the cause of the stagnation; when hands, wheels, weights, with one voice, protested their innocence. But now a faint tick was heard below, from the pendulum, who thus spoke:—

"I confess myself to be the sole cause of the present stoppage; and am willing, for the general satisfaction, to assign my reasons. The truth is, that I am tired of ticking." Upon hearing this, the old clock became so enraged that it was on the point of striking.

"Lazy wire!" exclaimed the dial-plate, holding up its hands.  
"Very good," replied the pendulum, "it is vastly easy for you, Mistress Dial, who have always, as every body knows, set yourself up above me,—it is vastly easy for you, I say, to accuse other people of laziness! You, who have had nothing to do all the days of your life but to stare people in the face, and to amuse yourself with watching all that goes on in the kitchen! Think, I beseech you, how you would like to be shut up for life in this dark closet, and wag backwards and forwards, year after year, as I do."

"As to that," said the dial, "is there not a window in your house on purpose for you to look through?"

"For all that," resumed the pendulum, "it is very dark here: and although there is a window, I dare not stop, even for an instant, to look out. Besides, I am really weary of my way of life; and if you please, I'll tell you how I took this disgust at my employment. This morning I happened to be calculating how many times I should have to tick in the course only of the next twenty-four hours: perhaps some of you, above there, can give me the exact sum."

The minute hand, being quick at figures, instantly replied, "eighty-six thousand four hundred times."

"Exactly so," replied the pendulum; "well, I appeal to you all, if the thought of this was not enough to fatigue one of me? when I began to multiply the strokes of one day by those of months and years, really it is no wonder if I felt discouraged at the prospect: so after a great deal of reasoning and hesitation, thinks I to myself, I'll stop."

The dial could scarcely keep its countenance during this harangue; but, resuming its gravity, thus replied:—

"Dear Mr. Pendulum, I am really astonished that such a useful, industrious person as yourself should have been overcome by this sudden suggestion. It is true you have done a great deal of work in your time. So we have all, and are likely to do; and, although this may fatigue us to think of the question is, whether it will fatigue us to do: would you, now, do me the favour to give about half a dozen strokes, to illustrate my argument?"

The pendulum complied, and ticked six times at its usual pace:—"Now," resumed the dial, "may I be allowed to inquire, if that exertion was at all fatiguing or disagreeable to you?"

"Not in the least," replied the pendulum;—"it is not of six strokes that I complain, nor of sixty, but of millions."

"Very good," replied the dial: "but recollect that although you may think of a million strokes in an instant, you are required to execute but one; and that however often you may hereafter have to swing, a moment will always be given you to swing in."

"That consideration staggers me, I confess," said the pendulum.

"Then I hope," resumed the dial-plate, "we shall all immediately return to our duty; for the maids will lie in bed till noon if we stand idling thus."

Upon this, the weights, who had never been accused of light conduct, used all their influence in urging him to proceed: when as with one consent, the wheels began to turn, the hands began to move, the pendulum began to wag, and, to its credit, ticked as loud as ever; while a beam of the rising sun that streamed through a hole in the kitchen shutter, shining full upon the dial-plate, it brightened up as if nothing had been the matter. When the farmer came down to breakfast that morning, upon looking at the clock he declared that his watch had gained half an hour in the night.

## MORAL.

It is said by a celebrated modern writer, "take care of the minutes, and the hours will take care of themselves." This is an admirable hint; and might be very season-

ably recollected when we begin to be "weary in well doing," from the thought of having a great deal to do. The present is all we have to manage: the past is irrecoverable; the future is uncertain; nor is it fair to burden one moment with the weight of the next. Sufficient unto the moment is the trouble thereof. If we had to walk a hundred miles, we still need set but one step at a time, and this process continued would infallibly bring us to our journey's end. Fatigue generally begins, and is always increased by calculating in a minute the exertion of hours.

Thus, in looking forward to future life let us recollect that we have not to sustain all its toil, to endure all its sufferings, or encounter all its crosses at once. One moment comes laden with its own little burden, then flies, and is succeeded by another no heavier than the last; if one could be sustained, so can another, and another.

Even in looking forward to a single day, the spirit may sometimes faint from an anticipation of the duties, the labours, the trials to temper and patience that may be expected. Now this is unjustly laying the burden of many thousand moments upon one. Let any one resolve to do right now, leaving then to do as it can, and if he were to live to the age of Methuselah, he would never err. But the common error is, to resolve to act right to-morrow, or next time, but now, just this once, we must go on the same as ever.

It seems easier to do right to-morrow than to-day, merely because we forget that when to-morrow comes, then will be now. Thus life passes with many, in resolutions for the future which the present never fulfils.

It is not thus with those, who "by patient continuance in well doing, seek for glory, honour, and immortality;"—day by day, minute by minute, they execute the appointed task to which the requisite measure of time and strength is proportioned; and thus, having worked while it was called day, they at length rest from their labours, and their "works do follow them."

Let us then "whatever our hands find to do, do it with all our might, recollecting, that now is the proper and the accepted time."

## BEHAVIOUR OF YOUNG FEMALES IN COMPANY.

One of the chief beauties in a female character is that modest reserve, that retiring delicacy, which avoids the public eye, and is disconcerted even at the gaze of admiration. When a girl ceases to blush, she has lost the most powerful charm of beauty. The extreme sensibility which it indicates, may be considered as a weakness and incumbrance to the other sex, but in females is peculiarly engaging. Blushing is so far from being necessarily attendant on guilt, that it is the usual companion of innocence. That modesty which is so essential to the sex, will naturally dispose them to be silent in company, especially in a large one; people of sense and discernment will never mistake such silence for dullness. A person may take a share in conversation without uttering a syllable; the expression in the countenance shows it, and this never escapes an observing eye. Converse with men with that dignified modesty which may prevent the approach of the most distant familiarity, and consequently prevent them from feeling themselves your superiors.

Wit is the most dangerous talent which a female can possess. It must be guarded with great discretion and good nature, otherwise it will create many enemies. Wit is so flattering to vanity, that they who possess it become intoxicated and lose all self-command. Humour is a different quality. It will make your company much solicited: but be cautious how you indulge it; it is often a great enemy to delicacy, and a still greater one to dignity of character. It may sometimes gain you applause, but it will never procure you respect.

Beware of detraction, especially where your own sex are concerned. You are generally accused of being particularly addicted to this vice, perhaps unjustly; men are full as guilty of it where their interests interfere. But as your interests more frequently clash, and as your feelings are quicker, your temptations to it are more frequent. For this reason be particularly tender of the reputation of your own sex.

Consider every species of indelicacy in conversation as shameful in itself and highly disgusting to modest men, as well as to you. The dissoluteness of some men's education may allow them to be diverted with a kind of wit, which yet they have delicacy enough to be shocked at when it comes from the mouth of a female.—Christian purity is of that delicate nature that it cannot even hear certain things without contamination. It is always in the power of women to avoid these: no man but a brute or fool will insult a woman with conversation which he sees gives her pain; nor will he dare to do it, if she resents the indignity with a becoming spirit. There is a dignity in conscious virtue which is able to awe the most abandoned of men. You will be reproached, perhaps, with an affectation of delicacy; but at any rate, it is better to run the risk of being thought ridiculous than disgusting. The men will complain of your reserve; they will assure you that a more frank behaviour would make you more admirable: but they are not sincere when they tell you so. It might on some occasions, render you more agreeable as companions, but it would make you less amiable as women; an important distinction of which many of the sex are not aware.

From "Attie Fragments."

## BROUGHAM AND CANNING.

"Such were the rival orators, who sat glancing hostility and defiance at each other, during the early part of the Session of 1823;—Brougham, as if wishing to overthrow the Secretary by a sweeping accusation of having abandoned all principle for the sake of office; and the Secretary ready to parry the charge, and attack in his turn. An opportunity at length offered; and it is the more worthy of being recorded, as being the last terrific personal attack previous to that change in the measures of the Cabinet, which, though it had been begun from the moment Canning, Robinson and Huskisson came into office, was not at that time perceived, or at least admitted and appreciated. Upon that occasion, the oration of Brougham was, at the outset, disjointed and ragged, and apparently without aim or application. He careered over the whole annals of the

world, and collected every instance in which genius had degraded itself at the footstool of power, or principle had been sacrificed for the vanity or the lure of place; but still there was no allusion to Canning, and no connexion that ordinary men could discover with the business before the House. When, however, he had collected every material which suited his purpose,—when the mass had become big and black, he bound it about and about with the cords of illustration and argument; when its union was secure, he swung it round with the strength of a giant, and the rapidity of a whirlwind, in order that its impetus and its effects might be the more tremendous; and, while doing this, he ever and anon glared his eye, and pointed his finger, to make the aim and direction sure. Canning himself was the first that seemed to be aware where and how terrible was to be the collision; and he kept writhing his body in agony, and rolling his eyes in fear, as if anxious to find some shelter from the impending bolt. The house soon caught the impression, and every man in it was glancing fearfully, first towards the orator and then towards the Secretary. There was, save the voice of Brougham, which growled in that tone of muttered thunder which is so fearfully audible, and of which no speaker of the day was fully master but himself, a silence as if the angel of retribution had been flaring in the faces of all parties, the scroll of their personal and political sins. A pen, which one of the Secretaries dropped upon the matting, was heard in the remotest part of the house; and the voting members, who often slept in the side galleries during the debate, started up as though the final trumpet had been sounding them to give an account of their deeds. The stiffness of Brougham's figure had vanished; his features seemed concentrated almost to a point; he glanced towards every part of the house in succession; and sounding the death knell of the Secretary's forbearance and prudence, with both his clenched hands upon the table, he hurled at him an accusation more dreadful in its gall, and more torturing in its effects, than ever had been hurled at mortal man within the walls. The result was instantaneous—was electric. It was as when the thunder cloud descended upon the giant peak—one flash—one peal—the sublime vanished, and all that remained was a small and cold pattering of rain. Canning started to his feet, and was only able to utter the unguarded words, "It is false!" to which followed a dull chapter of apologies. From that moment the house became more a scene of real business than of airy display and angry vituperation."

From Putnam's Sermon.

## DEATH.

Nearly six thousand years have passed away since the sentence of death was pronounced against man by the voice of God. From the moment that awful voice was heard, the king of terrors has reigned in triumph over the millions of our race.—Time has ever been moving onward with a rapid flight; and in its course many years and centuries of years have begun and ended; and the spirits of the generations that have lived, are gone into eternity; and the bodies which they inhabited, are not distinguishable from the dust of the earth. They have perished from the sight of men. Their ashes have floated on the light breeze. Their forms have mouldered away in the damp grave, or lie concealed in the dark tomb. Many great and powerful nations have arisen; and under the hand of skill and industry many strong and proud and splendid cities have been founded; but death has passed over them, he has breathed upon them, and they have vanished. They have withered from existence. The places which knew them shall know them no more.—Many sons of royalty, many heroes and statesmen and orators have lived, whose names and deeds historians have recorded and poets sung; but they have all departed into the invisible world. The kindly crown the sceptre of empire, the sword of conquest, the wreath of victory, deep insight into national and political concerns, stupendous powers of intellect, the charm of eloquence and high and daring flights of imagination have not been able to retard the approach, nor resist the power of the king of terrors. They have fallen into his cold embrace. As if the names of these who have borne so many honours and reaped such earthly glory, had not utterly perished—the little spot where their dust lies is forgotten and unknown. The howling winds sweep over it,—the zephyrs whisper around it,—or it is hidden by the dark waves of the ocean.

Of such triumphs as these, death may well be proud. He may well exult, when kings and conquerors and mighty men, and men of bold and lofty thought, shrink at his approach and wither beneath his touch. As there are scenes on earth beside those of greatness and magnificence and power, there are scenes of loveliness, tranquillity and happiness. There are scenes where the voice of friendship is heard, and its sacred influence is felt. There are domestic circles, where love is a welcome guest, and those that live beneath the same roof, are bound to each other by the strongest of holiest ties. Husbands and wives are tenderly and sweetly affectionate towards each other and to their children,—and their children towards them and to one another. These are among the brightest and most blissful scenes which earth affords. But death is still insatiable. Ghostly and dreadful in his own form, there is nothing so ghastly or pleasant or beautiful that can charm him, or dissuade him from his march. The spot which he spreads his wing, however holy or fruitful in bliss, is filled with the cry of desolation. Wherever his hand is laid, the smile of love and joy is exchanged for the sternness of soul and the downcast look of sorrow.

A good book and a good woman are excellent things to those who know how justly appreciate their value. But there are many who judge of both only by their binding.

PRINTING,  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,  
NEATLY EXECUTED

AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE